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**Report Name:** Citrus Annual

**Country:** Korea - Republic of

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**Report Highlights:**

Reduced open field "Unshu" mandarin harvest in the southern part of Jeju Island will drive Korea's total citrus production down slightly in 2022/23. Overall fruit quality is expected to be above average following reduced rainfall during the growing period, with higher Brix and lower sourness levels. Korea's fresh orange imports in 2022/23 are projected to decline by 3.8 percent (following a 29 percent drop in 2021/22) due to falling consumer fruit demand and unfavorable currency exchange rates.

## Tangerines / Mandarins

### Production, Supply & Distribution (PSD) Table

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>						
<b>Area Planted</b> (HECTARES)	20038	20038	20000	19978	0	19930
<b>Area Harvested</b> (HECTARES)	18836	18836	18800	18800	0	18734
<b>Bearing Trees</b> (1000 TREES)	23545	23545	23500	23500	0	23418
<b>Non-Bearing Trees</b> (1000 TREES)	6512	6512	6500	6500	0	6477
<b>Total No. Of Trees</b> (1000 TREES)	30057	30057	30000	30000	0	29895
<b>Production</b> (1000 MT)	655	655	610	613	0	595
<b>Imports</b> (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	656	656	611	614	0	596
<b>Exports</b> (1000 MT)	7	7	7	6	0	6
<b>Fresh Dom. Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	571	571	544	542	0	520
<b>For Processing</b> (1000 MT)	78	78	60	66	0	70
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	656	656	611	614	0	596
(HECTARES), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT)						

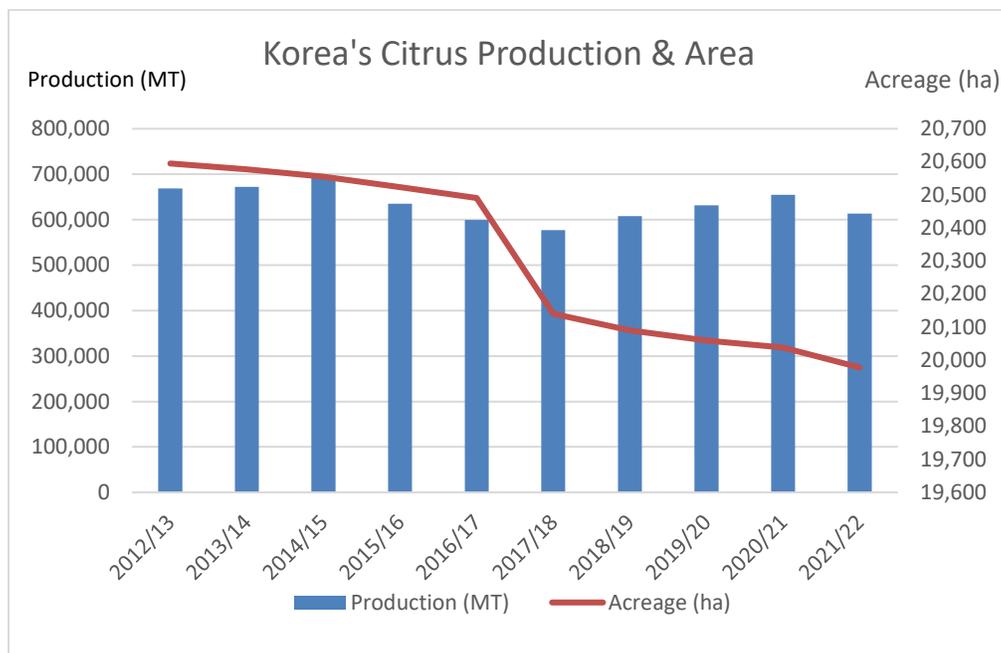
### Tangerine/Mandarin Production

Reduced open field “Unshu” mandarin harvest in the southern part of Jeju Island will drop Korea’s total citrus production to 595,000 metric tons (MT) in marketing year (MY) 2022/23 (October – September). This overall 2.9 percent reduction from last year’s volume is primarily due to a drier summer fruit growing period as well as an alternating fruit-bearing cycle for “Unshu” production areas in the Seogwipo region.

Also, Korea’s citrus industry forecasts an increased number of non-marketable smaller-size fruits, which will also contribute to lower production totals. Non-marketable fruits are used either for processing (juice concentrate) or destroyed. On the other hand, reduced rainfall will improve fruit quality by boosting Brix levels and lowering sourness.

In MY 2022/23, regular season citrus production in open fields (accounting for 76 percent of total citrus production in MY 2021/22) is estimated at 457,000 MT based on the November Ag. Research crop survey, down about 2.2 percent (10,293 MT) from the previous year. Jeju citrus industry leaders cite reduced fruit sets per tree caused by increased fruit drops during the summer growing season.

Figure 1. Korea's Citrus Production and Planted Area by Year



Source: Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (JSSGP)

### Tangerine/Mandarin Planted Area

In MY 2022/23, Korea's total citrus planted area is projected to decrease slightly to 19,930 hectares (ha). Korea's open field planting area (73 percent of total planted area) continues to shrink due to an aging farm population and increased property development around citrus farms. However, planted area for late-maturing tangerine varieties, produced mostly in greenhouses, is expected to increase steadily in the coming years as these trees generate two to three times more income compared to regular open field production.

### Late Maturing Varieties

In MY 2022/23, Korea's late-maturing citrus planted area and production output is forecast to increase by one percent to 4,110 ha and 94,000 MT, respectively. As consumer demand for high quality, late-maturing citrus steadily increases, more growers will move away from regular Unshu mandarin production in open fields and choose to produce the higher priced, late-maturing citrus varieties. .

The planted area for “Hallabong” (the major tangerine variety accounting for 37.7 percent of total late-maturing citrus in 2021) will decline gradually in the coming years due to aging trees falling productivity and quality, and reduced consumer demand. Conversely, planting of other varieties, such as “Cheonhyehang” and “Redhayang”, the second and the third most popular late-maturing citrus varieties, is expected to increase steadily in the coming years with increased consumer demand for new flavor profiles.

## Greenhouse Tangerines

Korea’s greenhouse tangerine production for the 2023 summer season (May – September) is projected to increase by 3.7 percent to 28,000 MT due to steady demand during the off-peak season of regular open field Unshu mandarins. Planted area is projected to increase by 4.6 percent to 390 ha in MY 2022/23 due to the cropping pattern changes previously discussed.

Table 1. Korea: Summer Greenhouse Citrus Production Situation

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Mil. Won)	Household	Price (Won/Kg)
2013	262	19,555	77,859	732	3,982
2014	255	21,571	60,695	713	2,814
2015	250	20,401	63,021	659	3,089
2016	284	21,660	76,087	697	3,513
2017	301	22,637	80,771	737	3,568
2018	321	22,898	81,046	783	3,539
2019	339	27,543	90,703	842	3,293
2020	363	25,358	100,603	887	3,999
2021	373	27,009	91,814	917	3,399
2022 1/	380	28,000	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Preliminary forecast by FAS Seoul

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Korea Rural Economic Institute

## Tangerines for Processing

In MY 2022/23, the Jeju citrus industry projects around 70,000 MT of fresh tangerines will be used for processing, mostly for tangerine concentrate production. This is up about 5.6 percent (3,720 MT) from the previous year due to the increased volume of non-marketable (smaller size) tangerines. Korea exported 1,226 MT of tangerine concentrate in MY 2021/22, about 44 percent higher than the previous year on recovering demand in Japan. However, industry sources note that overall demand for tangerine concentrate is gradually declining in both Korea and Japan, with few prospects for improvement.

Three Jeju-based citrus processors (Jeju Development Corporation, Ilhae, and Lotte Chilsung Beverage) process 70,000 to 80,000 MT of tangerines annually. These three processors estimate the current handling capacity for fresh tangerine processing has already peaked as the local fruit juice market has declined over the past decade due to reduced consumer demand for high sugar content drinks. As result, the two private processors (Ilhae and Lotte Chilsung) have continuously decreased annual purchasing volumes. The Jeju Development Corporation, supported by the Jeju Provincial Government, has a mandate to utilize excess production to maintain stable market prices.

### Tangerine/Mandarin Prices

Table 2. Wholesale Prices for Greenhouse Tangerines, Nationwide (Unit: Korean Won per 3 Kilogram)

Month	2021	2022
May	21,707	25,485
Jun.	18,536	19,653
Jul.	15,945	15,676
Aug.	15,674	15,883
Sep.	12,304	14,462
Oct.	8,321	9,628
Nov.	10,556	-

Source: Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Citrus Marketing & Shipping Association

Table 3. Korea: Average Retail Prices for Regular Unshu (tangerines), Nationwide (Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Month	S size		M size	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Jan.	2,286	2,345	2,639	3,041
Feb.	2,473	2,606	2,790	3,043
Mar.	2,269	3,079	2,834	3,408
April - September: N/A				
Oct.	2,594	2,789	3,458	3,539
Nov.	2,423	-	3,055	-
Dec.	2,295	-	2,876	-

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Note: S size fruit diameter: 55 – 58 mm / M size fruit diameter: 59 – 62 mm

## Tangerine/Mandarin Consumption

In MY 2022/23, Korea's citrus consumption is projected to decrease by four percent to 520,000 MT due to the following reasons:

1. A 2.9 percent decline in Korea's total domestic citrus production.
2. Reduced overall fruit demand by inflation and the economic downturn.
3. Increased competition from other domestically produced high-quality fruits (strawberries and high Brix green grapes).

In MY 2021/22, Korea's tangerine consumption decreased by five percent to 542,000 MT due to increased production of other major local fruits (apples, pears, shine muscat grapes, and persimmons).

## Tangerine/Mandarin Trade

In MY 2022/23, Korea's Unshu mandarin exports are forecast to decrease by 23 percent to around 5,000 MT, with lower forecasted exports to Russia. Traditionally, Russia is the top buyer for Korean tangerines with 80 percent (5,173 MT) of Korea's total export volume in MY 2021/22, and exports have fallen since February 2022 due to the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine and a resulting decline in commercial vessels traffic (falling by almost half year-on-year, with extending unloading periods caused by port congestion). In addition, Russia resumed Chinese tangerine/mandarin imports from this season following a two year ban due to pesticide residue issues. On top of this, Russian consumers prefer larger-sized tangerines, while average fruit size in Korea is lower this year.

Conversely, fresh tangerine exports to the Canadian and U.S. markets are forecast to increase gradually due to improved supply chain logistics. Korea exports around 1,000 MT of fresh tangerines annually to Canada and the United States. In MY 2021/22, Korea's fresh Unshu mandarin exports decreased slightly by 5 percent to 6,462 MT

Table 4. Export Matrix for Korean Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.21/22/29) Unit: MT & US\$1,000				
Exports to	MY 2020/21 (Oct. 20 – Sep. 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct. 21 – Sep. 22)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	475	1,089	0	7
Others				

Russia	4,816	3,670	5,173	4,280
Canada	588	580	494	530
Hong Kong	327	730	261	549
Guam	60	102	69	143
Malaysia	49	105	189	314
Mongolia	163	253	13	77
Singapore	291	763	234	741
Others	32	130	29	96
Total for Others	6,326	6,333	6,462	6,730
Grand Total	6,801	7,422	6,462	6,737

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

## Oranges

### PS&D Table

Oranges, Fresh Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>						
<b>Area Planted (HECTARES)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Area Harvested (HECTARES)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Production (1000 MT)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Imports (1000 MT)</b>	110	110	76	78	0	75
<b>Total Supply (1000 MT)</b>	110	110	76	78	0	75
<b>Exports (1000 MT)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)</b>	110	110	76	78	0	75
<b>For Processing (1000 MT)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution (1000 MT)</b>	110	110	76	78	0	75
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

## **Orange Production**

There is no domestic production of Navel or Valencia oranges in Korea.

## **Orange Consumption**

In MY 2022/23, Korea's orange consumption is projected to decrease by 3.8 percent to 75,000 MT due to the following reasons:

1. Reduced overall fruit demand caused by inflation and an economic downturn throughout the year.
2. Increased import prices due to unfavorable exchange rates and increased production costs in exporting countries.
3. Increased supply of locally produced major fruits (apple, pear, and persimmons) with better price competitiveness.

In MY 2021/22, Korea's orange consumption declined by 29 percent to around 78,000 MT, mainly due to reduced supply of navel oranges from California. In addition, the overall quality of U.S. navel oranges was lower than average and increased Korean domestic fruit production caused a sharp decline in orange demand.

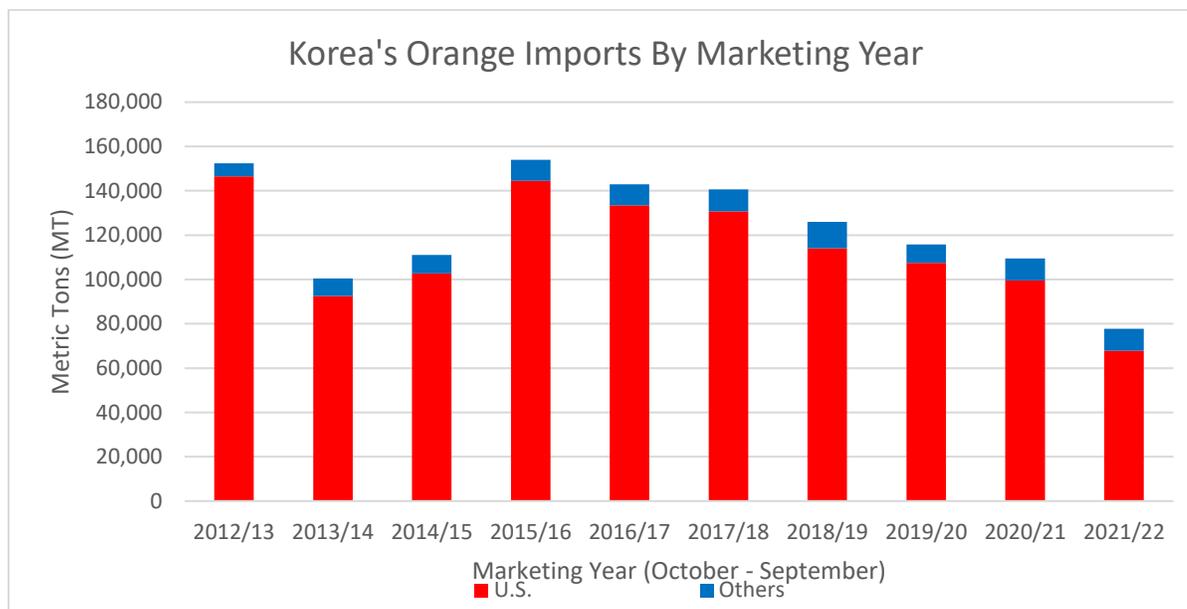
## **Orange Trade**

Despite increasing navel orange production in the United States from the prior year, Korea's fresh orange imports in MY 2022/23 are projected to decline by 3.8 percent to around 75,000 MT. U.S. orange exports to Korea are projected to fall by 4.3 percent (to 65,000 MT) due to the following reasons:

1. Inflation and reduced disposable household income caused by an economic downturn will reduce fruit consumption.
2. An unfavorable exchange rate (U.S. Dollar / Korean Won) will increase import prices.
3. A 10 to 15 percent increase in major domestic fruit production (pear, persimmon, and table grape) with better quality will compete directly with imported oranges.
4. Increased competition from some high-quality domestic fruits (late-maturing citrus, greenhouse strawberries, and high Brix green table grapes) during the seasonal U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS) duty period (March-early May).

In MY 2021/22, Korea's total orange imports decreased by 29 percent to 77,810 MT mainly due to reduced navel orange production in California, the major navel orange production area in the United States. Although Korea's orange imports from the United States decreased 32 percent (31,729 MT), orange imports from other countries maintained a volume of around 10,000 MT, similar to the previous year.

Figure 2. Korea's Fresh Orange Imports by Marketing Year



Source: Korea Customs Service & Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 5. Korea: Monthly Orange Imports (Unit: MT)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
'22	2,026	3,128	30,366	19,203	11,431	1,817	1,352	1,780	3,128	2,279	-	-
'21	2,338	4,325	46,399	33,256	10,201	1,905	2,996	2,349	1,988	1,136	1,211	1,233
'20	4,794	4,779	49,759	31,547	12,008	1,583	1,972	1,990	3,127	2,203	733	861
'19	5,424	5,700	41,025	48,408	12,121	1,709	2,098	2,047	1,631	1,647	583	1,994
'18	9,251	7,294	61,291	39,691	10,335	2,885	1,339	1,605	2,916	3,804	1,157	877
'17	5,918	11,421	60,543	40,549	8,925	3,471	1,946	2,067	2,669	1,357	1,012	1,694
'16	5,210	10,830	68,324	46,908	9,719	1,780	2,340	2,275	2,166	1,473	838	3079

Source: Korea Customs Service & Trade Data Monitor LLC.

Table 6. Import Quota under the KORUS FTA (Unit: MT, %)

HSK 10	Description	Base Rate	2021	2022	2023
0805100000	Oranges				
March1 – end Aug		50	Zero	Zero	Zero
Sept 1 – end Feb					
TRQ (MT)			3,262	3,360	3,461
In-quota Rate			0	0	0
Out of Quota Rate		50	50	50	50

Note: After year 5, the in-quota quantity increases by 3% per year, compounded annually.

Table 7. Import Quota under the Korea-EU FTA (Unit: MT, %)

<b>KOR-EU FTA</b>	Description	Base Rate	2021	2022	2023
HS 0805100000	Oranges				
March 1 – end Aug		50	Zero	Zero	Zero
Sept 1 – end Feb					
TRQ (MT)			40	60	60
In-quota Rate			0	0	0
Out of Quota Rate		50	50	50	50

Note: After year 12, the in-quota quantity shall remain the same as the quantity of year 12.

Table 8. Import Quota under the Korea-Australia FTA (Unit: MT, %)

<b>KOR-AUS FTA</b>	Description	Base Rate	2021	2022	2023
HS 0805100000	Oranges				
April 1 – end Sep		50	Zero	Zero	Zero
Oct 1 – end March					
TRQ (MT)			30	30	30
In-quota Rate			0	0	0
Out of Quota Rate		50	50	50	50

Note: After year 10, the in-quota quantity shall remain the same as the quantity of year 10.

Table 9. Import Matrix for Lemons

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Lemon (0805.50.10)			Unit: MT & US\$1,000	
Imports from	MY 2020/21 (Oct. 20 – Sep. 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct. 21 – Sep. 22)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	11,987	27,652	15,797	35,180
Others				
Chile	4,654	8,508	4,764	8,868
Other	4	15	190	379
Total for Others	4,658	8,523	4,954	9,247
Grand Total	16,645	36,175	20,751	44,427

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

## Orange Prices

Table 10. Korea: Average Retail Prices for Imported Oranges (Navel)

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits, High quality)

Year Month	2020	2021	2022	% Change from the previous year
Jan	12,113	15,516	15,855	2.2
Feb	9,993	14,880	14,914	0.2
Mar	9,474	11,347	13,061	15.1
Apr	9,473	10,442	15,681	50.2
May	9,493	10,267	15,528	51.2
Jun	-	10,079	14,874	47.6
Jul	-	9,759	13,779	41.2
Aug	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	-	-
Nov	-	-	-	-
Dec	15,202	-	-	-

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Table 11. Korea: Average Wholesale Prices for Imported Navel Oranges

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilogram box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Jan.	64,810	78,000	58,910	73,000
Feb.	67,969	79,606	62,458	74,606
Mar.	60,325	66,982	54,314	61,154
Apr.	50,734	75,736	44,370	71,367
May	51,440	74,079	45,415	69,879
Jun.	52,865	73,247	46,681	68,722
Jul.	57,288	-	50,644	-
Aug.	-	-	-	-
Sep.	-	-	-	-
Oct.	-	-	-	-
Nov.	-	-	-	-
Dec.	76,200	-	71,200	-

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Table 12. Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic Hallabong & Imported Navel Oranges  
(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	Imported Navel 1/		Hallabong 2/	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Jan.	3,601	4,333	4,030	4,989
Feb.	3,776	4,423	5,183	3,315
Mar.	3,351	3,721	3,758	3,214
Apr.	2,819	4,208	4,188	3,120
May	2,858	4,116	4,405	3,111
Jun.	2,937	4,069	-	-

1/ High quality navel oranges

2/ Late variety Unshu oranges

Source: Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation / Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Citrus Marketing & Shipping Association

## Orange Juice

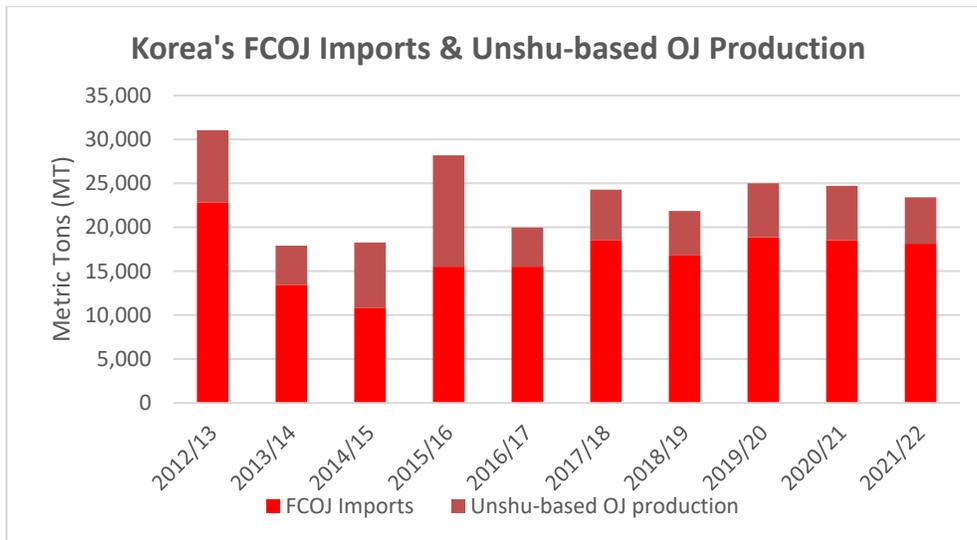
PS&D Table

Orange Juice Market Year Begins Korea, Republic of	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Deliv. To Processors (MT)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Beginning Stocks (MT)</b>	4968	4968	5500	5500	0	5500
<b>Production (MT)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Imports (MT)</b>	18504	18504	17000	18118	0	17000
<b>Total Supply (MT)</b>	23472	23472	22500	23618	0	22500
<b>Exports (MT)</b>	379	379	400	400	0	400
<b>Domestic Consumption (MT)</b>	17593	17593	16600	17718	0	17800
<b>Ending Stocks (MT)</b>	5500	5500	5500	5500	0	4300
<b>Total Distribution (MT)</b>	23472	23472	22500	23618	0	22500
(MT)						

## Orange Juice Production

There is no domestic production of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) in Korea.

Figure 3. Korea's Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice Imports and Unshu-based Tangerine Concentrate Production by Year



Source: Korea Customs Service & Jeju Tangerine Processing Industry

## Orange Juice Consumption

The Korean fruit juice market is still dominated by citrus juice products, including orange juice. Many new premium juice products (such as hybrid fruit and vegetable juices) targeting health-conscious consumers are emerging. Overall demand for fruit juice will continue to decrease in the coming years due to consumer trends towards low sugar and zero-calorie drinks such as carbonated water, tea, and health functional beverages.

## Orange Juice Trade

In MY 2022/23, Korea's frozen concentrated orange juice imports are forecast to decline by 6.2 percent to 17,000 MT due to reduced consumer demand for fruit juice products and an economic downturn with rising inflation. In MY 2021/22, Spain was the leading (and lowest cost) OJ concentrate supplier in the Korean market with 65 percent market share, followed by the United States with 19 percent. Formerly,

the United States was the top supplier to Korea until 2017 when citrus greening in Florida impacted product availability.

Table 13. Import Matrix for FCOJ

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: MT & US\$1,000	
Imports from	MY 2020/21 (Oct. 20 – Sep. 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct. 21 – Sep. 22)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	3,651	9,890	3,359	9,165
Others				
Spain	11,516	21,588	11,710	22,618
Brazil	821	1,284	171	346
Australia	358	1,005	582	1,531
Thailand	837	1,142	812	1,132
Other	1,321	2,676	1,484	3,102
Total for Others	14,853	27,695	14,759	28,729
Grand Total	18,504	37,585	18,118	37,894

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

Table 14. Export Matrix for Frozen Orange Juice

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Frozen Orange Juice (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: MT & US\$1,000	
Exports to	MY 2020/21 (Oct. 20 – Sep. 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct. 21 – Sep. 22)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	16	137	6	41
Others				
Mongolia	64	93	96	73
China	2	32	1	2
Canada	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	149	464	67	139
Other	148	486	230	580
Total for Others	363	1,075	394	794
Grand Total	379	1,212	400	835

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

**Lemons**

**Lemon Production**

Domestic lemon production in Korea is considerably limited with no official data to report.

**Lemon Trade**

In MY 2022/23, Korea’s lemon imports are forecast to decrease by 13.3 percent to 18,000 MT mainly on reduced demand caused by inflation and unfavorable currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and Korean won. However, lemon demand is expected to be stable in the coming years owing to a diverse and growing range of food applications for the fruit.

In MY 2021/22, Korea’s lemon imports increased by 24.7 percent to 20,751 MT mainly due to recovering lemon production in the United States, the leading supplying country. U.S. lemon exports covered 76 percent of the Korean market in MY 2021/22.

Figure 4. Korea’s Lemon Imports by Year



Source: Korea Customs Service & Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 15. Import Matrix for Lemons

Import Trade Matrix		
Country: Korea		
Commodity: Lemon (0805.50.10)		Unit: MT & US\$1,000
Imports from	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22

Country	(Oct. 20 – Sep. 21)		(Oct. 21 – Sep. 22)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	11,987	27,652	15,797	35,180
Others				
Chile	4,654	8,508	4,764	8,868
Other	4	15	190	379
Total for Others	4,658	8,523	4,954	9,247
Grand Total	16,645	36,175	20,751	44,427

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

## Grapefruit

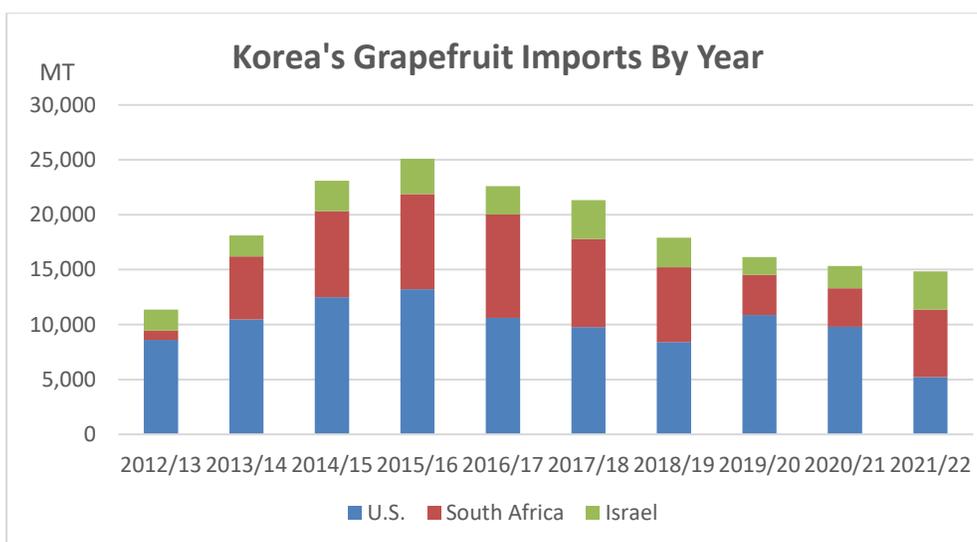
### Grapefruit Production

There is no domestic grapefruit production in Korea.

### Grapefruit Trade

In MY 2022/23, Korea’s fresh grapefruit imports are forecast to decline to 9.1 percent to 13,500 MT due to reduced demand caused by the economic downturn and limited use as an ingredient in the food industry. The United States lost the top supplier spot in MY 2021/22 due to reduced production in Florida. South Africa has recently become the top supplier with a 41.4 percent share driven by better price competitiveness. Israel also increased exports by 71.4 percent to 3,483 MT. Korea’s import volume should increase steadily with favorable free trade agreement tariffs in the coming years.

Figure 5. Korea’s Grapefruit Imports by Year



Source: Korea Customs Service & Trade Data Monitor LLC

Table 16. Import Matrix for Grapefruit

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Grapefruit (0805.40)			Unit: MT & US\$1,000	
Imports from	MY 2020/21 (Oct. 20 – Sep. 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct. 21 – Sep. 22)	
Country	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
U.S.	9,786	18,639	5,223	10,712
Others				
Israel	2,032	2,925	3,483	5,290
S. Africa	3,513	5,068	6,145	8,063
Mexico	0	0	0	0
Total for Others	5,745	7,993	9,629	13,353
Grand Total	15,531	26,632	14,852	24,065

Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

## Annex I. Korea's Citrus Production by Year

### Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
2013	20,577	672,267	31,041	901,421
2014	20,555	696,763	31,404	670,739
2015	20,523	635,032	31,458	602,196
2016	20,491	599,642	31,525	911,392
2017	20,140	576,772	30,957	945,792
2018	20,090	607,638	30,846	940,239
2019	20,059	631,310	30,711	850,168
2020	20,038	654,864	30,843	950,828
2021	19,978	613,118	30,799	1,027,131
2022 2/	19,930	595,000	N/A	N/A

1/ Calendar year basis including greenhouse

2/ Preliminary forecast by FAS Seoul

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

### Korea: Citrus Utilization (Unit: MT)

Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
2013	672,267	433,650	92,834	145,783
2014	696,763	400,712	158,371	137,680
2015	635,032	340,353	84,679	210,000
2016	599,642	351,826	56,372	191,444
2017	576,772	331,612	72,460	172,650
2018	607,638	354,172	63,402	190,064
2019	631,310	318,142	77,041	236,127
2020	632,921	320,059	77,602	235,260
2021	613,118	307,025	66,280	239,813

1/ Other – including exports, military consumption and consumption within Jeju island

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

### Korea: Purchasing Price of Processing Tangerine Oranges (Korean Won/kg)

Year	Price
2014	160
2015	160
2016	160
2017	180
2018	180
2019	180

2020	180
2021	180
2022	180

Source: Jeju Citrus Growers' Cooperative

Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production (Unit: 1,000 MT, Ratio: Percent)

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus	Ratio
2012	2,027	654	32.3
2013	2,207	655	29.7
2014	2,347	688	29.3
2015	2,364	640	27.1
2016	2,387	610	25.6
2017	2,358	597	25.3
2018	2,160	621	28.8
2019	2,206	630	28.6
2020	1,976	659	33.4
2021	2,109	636	30.2

Source: Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption

Year	Total Fruits (Kg)	Total Tangerine (Kg)
2013	59.6	13.4
2014	61.8	14.2
2015	59.8	12.5
2016	60.6	11.9
2017	61.2	11.6
2018	57.5	12.0
2019	56.6	12.1
2020	51.5	12.6
2021	N/A	N/A

Source: Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

## Annex II. Tariff

### Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Orange (Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	57,017	50	50
2020	57,017	50	50
2021	57,017	50	50
2022	57,017	50	50
2023	57,017	50	50

### Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus (Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	2,097	50	144
2020	2,097	50	144
2021	2,097	50	144
2022	2,097	50	144
2023	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.21.1000, HS 0805.21.9000, HS0805.22.0000, HS0805.29.000, HS0805.50.2020 & HS 0805.90.0000.

## Annex III. Exchange Rate

### Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate

(Unit: Korean Won / 1US\$)

Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan.	1164.28	1097.49	1194.01
Feb.	1193.79	1111.72	1198.34
Mar.	1220.09	1131.02	1221.03
Apr.	1225.23	1119.40	1232.34
May	1228.67	1123.28	1269.88
Jun.	1210.01	1121.30	1277.35
Jul.	1198.90	1143.98	1307.40
Aug.	1186.85	1160.34	1318.44
Sep.	1178.80	1169.54	1391.59
Oct.	1144.68	1182.82	1426.66
Nov.	1116.76	1182.91	1364.10
Dec.	1095.13	1183.70	-

Source: Industrial Bank of Korea

### Attachments:

No Attachments